# A MATRIMONIAL SENSATION.

The "Linial Descendant of an Archbishop of Canterbury" in the Toils.

ELOPEMENT, MARRIAGE AND BIGAMY.

Miss Mapes, of Poughkeepsie, the Dupe of an Irish Adventurer.

Bow the Alleged Scion of a Great House Married the Confiding Young Lady.

### STARTLING ANTECEDENTS.

The Ecclesiastical Sprig, His Wife, Bogus Bank Accounts and Unblushing Impudence.

TENISON'S NEWLY-FOUND JOY CUT SHORT.

His Arrest No Barrier to the Receipt of Immense Estates in Ireland.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 23, 1872. A remarkable matrimonial case has come to light In this city. It involves an elopement, a charge of bigamy, assault and battery and the character and standing of an alleged lineal descendant of an Arch bishop of Canterbury. The lady in the case is Miss Mary Louise Mapes, daughter of Perry Mapes, a retired North River steamboat captain.

The man gave his name as Henry Porter Teni-

son, and in his marriage notice, which was written by himself, he says he is of "Rock Hall, county Kilkenny, Ireland, son and heir of the late Thomas Tenison and lineal decendant of Dr. Thomas Tenison, Archbishoprtun interbury." This grandiloquent statement is be leved by no one but himself. The story of the entire case is full of romance, and runs, according to all intelligence received, substantially

A little over three months ago Mrs. Mapes and daughter were returning from a trip to Western friends. While on the cars between Albany and Byracuse a lady approached Mrs. Mapes and innired of her if she had noticed a man running back and forth in the car, saving he had insulted her. Mrs. Mapes was soon after acthe same man, when indignantly repelled the insult. On the arrival of the train at the station Mr. Mapes met his family, and in the happiness of the meeting the little incident on the cars was forgotten, and they proceeded to their suburban villa, where Mrs. Mapes then told the story. About dusk the dog outside barked as if a stranger was approaching. Mr. Mapes stepped outside and walked down the gravelled roadway, and observed a man coming towards him. As soon as they met the stranger nced to apologize for rudeness offered in the cars to Mrs. Mapes. The latter also made her appearance at this time, and fully identified the stranger as the one who had accosted her. MR. MAPES BEING NOW SATISFIED

as to the man, ordered him from his premises. The latter expostulated and urged upon Mr. Mapes that he could show a good character, that he was a gentleman and would come back in a week or two with letters to that effect. He then left the grounds and proceeded to the Morgan House. There his snobbish deportment attracted reneral attention. To use the expression of a bystander, "he was putting on more airs than a three-year-old at a county fair." Five days from that time he again appeared at the Mapes' residence, at twilight. This time ac met with a warm reception. Mr. Mapes at once got into an altercation with him and a severe fight ensued. "The lineal descendant of the Archbishop of Canterbury" was knocked down, dragged in the mud and left as for gead. Mr. Mapes thinking he might have struck him too hard endeavored to help him up and finally him down the roadway and out of the gate. Though nothing definite is known, it is supposed that from that time forth Tenison and Mr. Mapes daughter corresponded, his letters being addressed to her under an assumed name and given to her

daughter corresponded, his letters being addressed to her under an assumed name and given to her through a third party—a woman, whose husband keeps a salcon not far from the Mapes' mansion. Before the correspondence commenced

TENISON AND MISS MAPES

were brought in contact with each other at the residence of one of the leading families in the city, He, it is said, formed the acquaintance of this family by claiming a relationship, and told them the story of his love. They invited the girl to their house, where, she claims, she unexpectedly met him. On the morning of the 12th of November Tenison arrived in Poughkeepsie on the first Atlantic express at five o'clock in the morning and repaired to the Poughkeepsie Hotel. There he conducted himself in a loose manner. He made advances to the servant girls and firted with the female waiters till they got disgusted with him. He asked one or two of them to take a walk with him, and was bold in his announcement that he was about to be married. The same morning Miss Mapes left her home in her everyday clothes with the avowed intention of going up town to do some shopping. She met Tenison somewhere, but as yet it does not transpire where, and proceeded to the church of the Holy Comforter, in Davies street, Rev. Mr. Crarey pastor. Tenison had previously notified the clergyman, and he was in waiting, but proceeded cautionsly. He asked Miss Mapes her age and other questions, which were all answered in a satisfactory manner. She stated, among other things, that her father was absent from the city, and that her mother was ill and could not be present; that she had had a dressmaker in the house for three weeks preparing the weedding garments, and that her mother was ill and could not be present; that she had had a dressmaker in the house for three weeks preparing the weedding garments, and that her mother was ill and could not be present; that she had had a dressmaker in the house for three weeks preparing the weedding garments, and that her mother was ill and could not be prese

desire to be married in the church. To this Mr. Crarey readily consented, and all proceeded to the church near by, where the two were united in marriage. The weather was very unpropitious, as the rain poured down in torrents, necessitating the procurement of a hack, but before doing so it occurred to the mind of the "lineal descendant of the Archbishop of Camerbury" that he had not paid the dominie. He informed the clergyman that he had considerable money with him, but, fearing he might wish to use it, he would give nim a check, and asked lift. Crarey if he had a check book. One was produced, when Tenison filled out a check on the Second National Bank of Detroit for \$15 and passed it to Mr. Crarey. It was signed "Henry Porter Tenison." This check Mr. Crarey deposited in the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie. After giving the check Tenison left his bride to get a hack. He was absent about an hour and returned with a carriage, in which the bridal pair took beats and were driven to the Poughkeepsie Hotel. There he alighted and passed into the hotel. He went at once to the barroom and took a drink, and then stood in front of the mirror surveying himself and soaping his mustache. His wife becoming inpatient, sent for him to hurry as sie was afraid they might miss the train. He paid no attention to the messenger. Finally she got out of the carriage and appeared at the private entrance of the hotel, where she inquired for him again. Mr. Seaman, the proprietor, met her, and of him she laquired if Mr. Tenison had not been drinking too freely. Mr. Seaman told her he thought not, when she added,

"We've Just Been Gettino Appeared and the couple were driven to know that fact." Almost immediately after Tenison appeared and the couple were driven to know that fact." Almost immediately after Tenison appeared and fine couple were driven to know that fact." Almost immediately after Tenison appeared and the couple were driven to know that fact." Almost immediately after Tenison appeared and the couple were driven

Argus office, and had the following inserted in that

paper:—
Nevember 12, at the Bpiscopal Church of the Holy Comfortes, Poughkeepsie, by the Rev. R. F. Crary, Henry Perter Tenison, of Rock Hall, county Kitkenny, Ireland, son and heir of the late Thomas Tenison, Rso., and lineal descendant of Dr. Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Mary Louise, only child of Perry Mapes, Esq., of lludeso Villa, Poughkeepsie.

He also caused the same notice to appear in the Detroit papers with this line added, "London Illustrated News please copy." He also sent a notice to the editors of the Poughkespie Eagle, enclosed in a letter on the bottom of which was written:—

enclosed in a letter on the bottom of which was written:—
"If you say one word to the contrary, it would be as well you were never born."
He gave a reporter of the Albany Argus to understand that during his absence from the Delavan House the father of his bride made his appearance at the hotel, and by representing to her that her husband was at the depot waiting for her, induced her to accompany him there, where they entered a southerly-bound train which was in motion before she discovered the fact that she was going the wrong way and that her husband was left behind. In this statement there is not a word of truth, as the father has not been to Albany. A vall should be drawn over the scene at Mrs. Mapes' residence when the erring child returned, and come as rapidly as possible to the denouement. As soon as the true facts came to Mr. Mapes' knowledge he commenced to use the telegraph wires. Frevious to sending the first despatch he
INTERCEPTED SEVERAL LETTERS SENT TO HIS by Tenison. One of them was found in a peakage.

DAUGHTER

by Tenison. One of them was found in a package which contained a check book for the Second National Bank of Detroit. In the letter accompanying Tenison wrote to Miss Mapes, "You know I said you should be my check filler. I have signed one of the checks, which you can fill out for money enough to bring you West."

Mr. Mapes at once telegraphed to the cashier of the Second National as follows:—

Has H. Perter Traison an account in your bent? How

Has H. Porter Tenison an account in your bank? How much is he good for? Is he married or single? The cashier telegraphed back as follows:-

Account nominal. Know nothing about his means nor

Then, in reply to a letter sent, Mr. Mapes received the following:-DETROIT, Nov. 18, 1872.

MR. PERRY MAFES:—

DEAR NIL—I saw it announced in this morning's Detroit Post that your daughter had married Henry P. Tenison. I am sorry that this has happened for this same flenry Tenison has another wife living. She left Detroit about five weeks ago for Ireland, where she expects to get some movey intely left to her. I have positive proof he had a woman here which he lived with and called his wife. We knew something of this kind was going to happen when he left Detroit, but not knowing your name we could not notify you. We knew your daughter's name to be Mamie, as he left bets of love letters around where we saw them. We notified the detectives of this place, but they took no notice of it. He is now in Detroit, and this morning I again visited the police station for the purpose of having him arrested for bigamy, but they tell me nothing can be done to him by us; but if his first wife wishes to appear argainst him she could punish him. He has not a penny in the world. He has represented himself as rich, as well as an Irish Duke or some other internal name. As a proof of what I have asserted you will see by the enclosed receipt of Mr. Ives that he had to pawn his clothes to pay two weeks? board; this was left in his room. For further proof you can address me, in care of Detroit Locomotive Works, Detroit, Michigan. Yours truly,

D. C. SPAULDING.

A later letter received from Mr. Spaulding speaks more positively than the above, and charges

Yourstruly, D.C. SPAULDING.

A later letter received from Mr. Spaulding speaks more positively than the above, and charges that a lady now in Boston brought about the present match in a clandestine manner, and Mr. Spaulding also expresses the belief that "the lineal descendant of the Archbishop of Canterbury" did not know the last name of his bride till they were about to be married.

Acting on all the information above given Mr Mapes determined to have Tenson arrested, and he set

with the greatest case. Tenison bed with the A TRAP FOR HIM, INTO WHICH HE FELL. with the greatest ease. Tenison had written a letter to an acquaintance here when Mapes telegraphed him to "come on, as father has gone to New Orleans," and signed his daughter's name to the despatch. Tenison telegraphed back that he would leave that aiternoon on the four P. M. train. This was Wednesday afternoon last. That train should have arrived here at 4:45 P. M. on Thursday. An officer was at the depot to arrest him, but he did not come. On Friday Mr. Mapes received another despatch from him saying he was not coming, but he afterwards changed his mind and reached here this morning at five o'clock on the Atlantic Express. He hurried at once to Mr. Mapes' residence and awoke the household, thinking all the time that Mr. Mapes was in New Orleans. Of course his astonishment was great when Mr. Mapes himself came to the door. The orieans. Of course his astonishment was when Mr. Mapes himself came to the door. latter leigned great joy upon seeing him, and both embraced. Then "the lineal descendant of the Archbishop of Canterbury," apologizing for his early call (in a manner that all "Irish Dukes" out of bed at such an unseasonable hour should), remarked that as his sudden arrival would cause some consusion he would repair to his hotel, arrange his tollet and come back at eight. Saying this he departed. Mr. Mapes followed soon after and hunted for an officer.

AN "OULD" SURPRISE FOR TENISON.

Officer Bush, however, who rises early, scented

AN "OULD" SURPRISE FOR TENISON.
Officer Bush, however, who rises early, scented
the game, and, going to the Pougakeepsie Hotel,
observed his map, when the following occurred:—
OFFICER—Is this Mr. Tenison †
TENISON—That's my name, sir.
OFFICER—I have a warrant for you, sir. You are
my prisoner.

officer - have a warrant for Josephan School, which is the charge? Who makes it?
Officer—Bigamy. Mr. Mapes makes it.
TENISON—It is false. Way, Mr. Mapes embraced me half an hour ago.
The officer intimated to had that that did not make any difference; he would have to go along.
TENISON—Well, but I must have my breakfast be-TENSON—Well, but I must have my breakfast before I go.

OFFICER—You can have that sent to you in jail.

As soon as the prisoner was safely lodged in his cell he sent for William J. Thorne and engaged him as counsel, Mr. Mapes securing the services of Gerome Williams.

Mr. Mapes went to see him in his cell, when "the lineal descendant," with a tragic air and a wave

lineal descendant," with a tragic air and a wave of the hand, warned him off, saying, "Keep off, sir; you have basely deceived me."

of the hand, warned him off, saying, "Keep off, sir; you have basely decelved me."

At twelve o'clock, noon, he was taken before Recorder Taylor, where, after a preliminary examination, the case was adjourned till eight o'clock next Wednesday evening, in order to give the prosecution time to get witnesses here from Detroit. If the proper evidence is forthcoming the case will go to the Grand Jury as quickly as possible.

The affair is the chief topic of conversation on the streets, and letters from Detroit show that great interest is felt in it there.

Tenison's deportment in his cell during Saturday morning and Saturday afternoon was curious, if not in strick keeping with those of a man who suddenly finds himself cut loose from the loved one of his heart and separated from her by prison bars. He sent for a barber, and to bim while he was getting shaved unfolded the secrets of his great weaith, which, said he, includes nine stores in betroit and five in Toronto, Canada. After getting snaved he hummed a lively air and gleefully asked the knight of the razor if he could "polk, waltz or galop," at the same time whirling about the narrow confines of his cell with terpsichorean steps which would do credit to a French dancing master. As he finished a brillhant movement ne suddenly exclaimed, "They think they've got me scared. Do I look scared?—do I act scared?" As the barber was leaving the "lineal descendant" sent word to the proprietor of the Poughkeepste Hotel to send him

A SUFERB DINNER AND A BOTTLE OF WINE. Afterwards a telegram arrived for him from New York, the charges on which were fifty cents, but the unfortunate nobleman had but thirty-five all told. To Jailer Vanderpool he imparted wonderful stories of his immense wealth and promised that official a one hundred dollar bill when he was released, all of which the jailer took in, but did not swallow. During the afternoon his dinner arrived, on his arrival at the hotel in the morning he brought with him a Saratoga trunk. The proprietor of the hotel, having ord

in the trunk?" was the inquiry. "Oh," said the proprietor, "nothing but the wardrobe of A PLAYED-OUT SPORT.

There was one swallow-tail coat, a regular 'nail puller;' two or three shirts and some papers, all rolled up together. I should think there was about two days' board in the trunk, but no more."

Tenison is a man about thirty-five years of age and about five feet five inches in height. He wears sandy Burnside whiskers and mustache, and has every appearance of a snob. He wears a blue "cut-away" English walking coat, with vest of blue, and oark brown pants. He has a high forehead and wears his hair partially combed back. As he faunted into the Police Court in the morning his jewelry shone with great lustre, whether it was brass or gold. He wore a green satin striped scarf and a standing collar. On the scarf was a round breastpin as large as an eld-fashioned cent, and his sleeve buttons were of the same kind. The latter he took extra pains to expose by continually pulling up his coat sleeves and drawing down his wristbands. While walking from the jail to the Police Court he smoked a cigar furiously. He is all outside show, and the rest apparently is hollow, empty and barren as a worn-out barn. His main business seems to be to deceive anybody and everybody. Everywhere he would have people believe he is immensely rich. In Detroit Bank in payment of bills presented him, and the most of these checks were not honored at the bank where he deposited (David Preston & Co.'s). At one time he deposited (David Preston & Co.'s). At one time he deposited \$200, and at another \$63 33, and then left the pass-book around where the boarders could see it; but it was "too thin," for the boarders to read \$19,200, and the other to read \$663 33, and then left the pass-book around where the boarders could see it; but it was "too thin," for the boarders saw him pawning his clothes to pay his board with. When in Detroit he saw the account of Miss Mapes going back to Poughkeepsie. He said he "didn't care a damn, he'd be married again in six weeks!" He was then asked what he was going to do with Mrs. Tenison, the Detroit wife. "Oh," said he, "I expect to get a divorce from her." He told a gentleman in this city that his mother is a sister to the Marquis of Waterford. Fears are entertained that the absence of his first wife in Ireland will prove a serious barrier to getting the proper evidence to convict him on the charge of biganny. There are those who believe he is crazy. The result of the examination next Wednesday evening is looked forward to with interest.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1872. Partial Report of the Mexican Commissioners-Americans Suffer Damages to

The Commissioners to investigate the outrages on the Rio Grande border have completed their re port, which is very long. They spent two hours with the President on the subject yesterday, when he asked for many explanations, taking a deep interest in it. The Commissioners confined their investigations to a distance of 500 miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Rio Grande City, and estimate the Americans, included within that limit, have, by Mexican raids, suffered to the extent of \$30,000,000, to say nothing of the murders committed by Mexicans. They think that if they had continued their investigations as far as El Paso, it would have been discovered the total losses, including those caused by Indian raids, would have increased the sum total to \$100,000,000. They urge protection to the people on the border by an increase of cavalry, otherwise a predatory war will result. The appropriation for the commission is exhausted, but a new one will be made to continue the commission in the prosecution of further investigations. There is no doubt the President will urge upon Congress prompt legislation in the premises.

Guests at the White House. George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, arrived here last night, and are the guests of

President Grant

Department of the Interior. The report of the Secretary of the Interior will be a long document, devoted almost exclusively to summarizing the year's work of the various branches of public service under his charge, such as land, pension, patent and Indian matters. The successful working of the present Indian policy will be set forth, and no recommendation of change will be made in regard to it.

Appropriations for the Next Fiscal Year. The estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year are now completed. Those for the Navy Department are smaller than last year, as are also hose of the Indian Bureau, which are cut down a fourth to a half million dollars. But there is a slight increase of money in the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill rendered necessary by the increase in the number of members of the House of Representatives under the new apportionment act, and the enlargement of the number of cadet appointments in the military and naval academies. All things considered the aggregate of the appropriations will be the same as here tofore. The Committee on Appropriations are dis posed to keep all of them within the estimates.

The Unadjudiented Cotton Claims. The Court of Claims is now engaged on the remaining unadjudicated cotton claims filed within two years after the declaration of peace. Since the passage of the proviso referring to the Secretary of the Treasury all claims for cotton seized after that date, the proceeds of the sale of which have been paid into the Treasury, 1,200 claims have been filed with the Secretary. The number is so large that he cannot possibly attend to them with the particularity they require, hence there is no doubt that Congress will either provide they be remitted to the Court of Claims or that they be examined and settled by a special commissi Honesty and Efficiency in the Civil

A new edition of the "Rules and Regulations for the Improvement of the Civil Service," for application in New York, has just been issued. Several members of Congress and other politicians who are opposed to the civil service policy have been referred to the Executive order issued last April, in which President Grant says :- "While the right of all persons in official positions to take part in politics is acknowledged and the elective franchise is recognized as a high trust, to be discharged by all entitled to its exercise, whether in the employment of the government or in private life, honesty and efficiency, not political activity, will determine

The City of Brooklyn Disabled. A telegram was received by Acting Postmaster General Marshall late last night from the Postmaster General of Great Britain, stating that the City of Brooklyn, which left on the 15th inst., with American and New Zealand mails, had Aut back into Oucenstown disabled, and that these mails would be sent by Cunard steamer to-day,

The President Partions & Ku Kluz Prisoner. President Grant yesterday directed the issue of a pardon to Reuben J. Young, of Alabama, convicted in May, 1872, of being implicated in a Ku

Klux conspiracy, and sentenced to be imprisoned for ten years and to pay a fine of \$1,000 A Murderer Respited for Ten Days.

Cheeseman, has been respited for ten days, the time of execution being thus postponed until Friday, December 6. Red Cloud's Young Men on a Horse Stealing Expedition. Information has been received at the Interior De-

partment that nearly all the Sloux have left Red Cloud's agency near Fort Laramie, one party of varriors, fully equipped, having started for the Pawnee reservation to steal horses, Ravages of the Smallpox.

It appears from the report of the Board of Health that the number of smallpox cases from January to November in Washington was 512, and the number

of deaths 111. Treasury Balances.

The following are the balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business yesterday :- Currency, \$6,859,094; coin, \$71,939,802, including \$20,536,500 in coin certificates. Special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$28,505,000.

Treasury Statement.

Amount of fractional currency received from the printing division for the week ending yesterday, \$952,400; shipments, \$894,800; shipments of legal tenders, \$576,000. The Treasurer holds in trust as ecurity for circulating notes of national banks, \$385,568,400, and for deposits of public moneys, \$15,693,000. Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$440,651 24; receipts for the month, \$6,834,079 50, and for the fiscal year to date, \$51,537,638 78 National bank currency outstanding at this date. \$341,501,896 31; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, \$718,800

# NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Accident to the Lackawanna in the Inland Seajof Japan.

The special correspondent of the Herald at Nagasaki, Japan, dating on the 16th of October, supplies the following report of the accident which lately occurred, by collision, to the United States ship Lackawanna in the waters of Japan:-

The United States steamer Lackawanna arrived here on Sunday morning, the 6th inst., coming from Yokohama September 28, Hiogo and Kobe and Osaka October 1. She steamed 500 miles in and out through the three thousand beautiful islands of the Iniand Sea of Japan. She anchored in the Bingonada during one night, in the Suwonada another night and another in the Harima Nhada. The vessel, under charge of the Japanese pilot Yoroshan, passed through the Simonoseki Straits and hugged a reef rateer too closely in the Hirado Straits, on the western coast of Kiusin. The tide setting strongly some seven knots per hour carried her against the hidden rock upon which the Pacific mail steamer Oregonian struck last Spring. But little damage was done to the Lackawanna. She escaped with rolling up some thirty square feet of copper, embracing a strip extending irom a line about six feet below the water line to a point about five feet above the keel.

Commander Arthur, of the British iron clad manof-war Iron Duke, lately arrived from Chee Foo, was kind enough to offer the services of his diver, clothed in a suit of submarine armor. With the help of four men who furnished the air through air pumps, Brown, the diver, was enabled to stay under water about six hours a day, day after day for a week, putting cn new sheets of copper. The repairs were thus accomplished without the aid of the dry dock. The United States steamer Lackawanna arrived

the dry dock.

The United States steamers Congress, Wabash and Wachusett arrived at Gibraitar on November, being forty hours from Cadiz. They will proceed o Tangler, Morocco, almost immediately.

Naval Orders. Detached-Lieutenant Commander James P. Robertson, from torpedo duty at Newport, R. I. and placed on waiting orders; Master Huntingtor Smith, from the Michigan, and waits orders; Ensign C. H. Lyman, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Richmond, and in falling in with the Wor cester, to report for duty on board that vessel.

# THE NEW NIBLO'S.

The New Theatre and the New Piece-The Scenery and the Ballet-Preparations for the Opening Night.

The New Niblow's will open again on Thanks giving Eve, November 27, after a profound sleep called at the stage entrance of the newly ariser theatre, in Crosby street, and, making his way pas-John Smith, the cranky guardian of the poster travelled a difficult path over piles of planking heaps of mortar and masses of shavings, guarding pended in dangerous proximity. The interior was a scene of confusion. The stage looked like a great gaping hungry monster, its bowels exposed to view, and all the intestinal machinery gaping wide mouth, at the carpenters and laborers Painters were busy at work spreading layers of othre and vermilion and cerulear on doors and panels; gilders, uphoisterers and chairmakers were working double tasks at the rehabilitation of the edifice. Down in the unfinished parquet, below looked like chaos returned again, Mr. A. T Stewart was engaged surveying the building, of which he is proprietor, and conversing with Ben Sherwood, the gigantic machinist and stage car

Having made some inquiries the HERALD reporter was directed to the office of the managers, on the second floor, lefthand side, where the financial business of the theatre is done and where the performers are paid their salaries weekly. The office was in a tumbledown condition, owing to the immense amount of work that is to be done; but here was Mr. Jarrett, who proceeded at once to an explanation of the construction and coming open ing of the new theatre.

A GLANCE AT THE NEW THEATRE.

The new stage is really a splendid piece of mechanical effort and has thirty-nine feet more working room than the old one. It is 75 feet wide, 62 feet deep and 103 feet high, and has 15 traps and 9 bridges. The machinery is intricate to look at, managed. It is divided into thirty-two sections, called "cuts," having altogether 272 pieces, weighing 60,000 pounds. The cost was \$20,000. The cellar where the machinery is stored is well worth a visit. By a well arranged system of ropes of different thicknesses and pulleys of various lengths, and by purchase wheels and cranks, one man standing in the middle of the cellar can lift mone the weight of any of the great bridges, and all the great scenes and transformations can be shifted with comparative ease by a few experienced men. Twenty-nine hundred dollars have been expended on rope alone, and there is enough to hang all the criminals in the United States for ages to come. The machinery is rated at about forty horse power, but is moved wholly by hand. The iron used in all parts moved wholly by hand. The iron used in all parts of the theatre will amount to about two hundred tons and cost about seven thousand dollars. The new dressing rooms are a great improvement on the old ones, the ladies' dressing rooms being located on the Crosby street side, while the rooms for the male performers are on the side adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel. The room for the frisky and combative "supernumeraries" is underneath the stage, and the actors have their rooms under the lobby. The green room occupies its former position.

the lobby. The green room occupies its former position.

A LOOK PROM THE FRONT.

The ground pian of the auditorium will resemble, with some slight and necessary modifications, the old auditorium. It is a little more spacious and better ventilated. The new seats will be of red plush of the most comfortable kind, furnished with reversible backs, and are very roomy. The ceiling of the auditorium is about ten feet higher than in former times. The first tier has been raised one foot, the second tier about two feet; the first tier has been widened; the third tier has a fine standing platform running toward the proscenium, and the house will seat 500 persons more than it did formerly. The theatre will be lluminated by an electric light. The decorations of the dome are in bine and gold, and the decorations of the house proper, the panellings and fronts of the circles and proscenium are in time, gold and white, making a charming effect of color. The theatre will be heated by steam—an improvement on the old house, which was heated by hot air—and every precaution that is possible has been keen to prevent the recurrence of a fire. From a large tank, at the top of the building, 2,500 gallons of water can be projected at a moment's notice, flooding the entire rence of a fire. From a large tank, at the top of the building, 3,500 galions of water can be projected at a moment's notice, flooding the entire stage and additorium. Enormous lengths of hose, a great pump, axes, extinguishers and blankets are provided in case of emergency, and all has been done that mechanical art could do to insure the safety of the new theatre. The auditorium has fight pliars loss than before, and a vastly improved view. Set has before, and a vastly improved view. Set the cost of reconstruction to Mr. A. T. Stewart will be in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars.

THE MISE EN SCENE

cight piliars 1638 than before, and a vasity improved view & rea stage and the performance will thus be obtained. The cost of reconstruction to Mr. A. T. Stewart will be in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dolars.

If scenic effects and splendor of costume and appointments go for anything the spectacle of "Leo and Lotos" will, it is claimed, surpass spything of the kind done in the "White Fawn" or the "Black Crook" at Nitlo's in former days. In the first act the "Jewel Palace," executed in chromatic Mosaic folling by actz, of the Baltumore Opera House, will be from the number, effects and color a brilliant picture. Voegthin has two scenes in the second act, the "Musket Scene in Japan" and the "Bird Cage Scene"—the latter full of pretty grils covered with the plumes of all kinds of birds. For the third act Julian Hicks, of London, has painted a scene which he calls the "Bondoir of Venus," and it is said that this picture will be something extraordinary in conception and chasteness of detail. In the same act Matt. Morgan has painted the "Palace of St. Cloud," which is followed by six tableaus descriptive of the gay city of Paris before the siege and during the orgies of the Commune. The "Attack and Burning of the Hotel de Ville" is also by Matt. Morgan, and is an excellent piece of artistic work. In the closing transformation scene, to be known as the "Nativity of Venice," the Brew Brothers, of London, who painted the chef decarrers of the Black Crook, have done their best, and it is calculated that this scene alone will cost \$16,000. The total cost of putting the piece on the stage will be about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and it is certain to be perfect in all its details and appointments as far as artistic ingenuity and skill can devise.

There are nearly one thousand separate dresses or costumes in "Leo and Lotos," and some of these are of the finest material, silks and satuns. The dresses to be worn by "Prince Leo of Gaui" (Mile. Diani) have never been equisited even on the lyric stage i

#### PRIZE PIGHT IN ARKANSAS. Battle Between Sam Collyer and Patsey

McGuire-Collver the Winner. LITTLE ROCE, Ark., Nov. 24, 1872. Sam Collyer and Patsey McGuire fought a prize ight two miles above the city yesterday. The fight

lasted twenty minutes, during which time seven rounds were fought. Collyer was declared the winner, because of a foul on the part of McGuire. A PATAL RAILWAY CRASH NEAR ST. JOHN.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK. BANGOR, Me., Nov. 24, 1872.

A special despatch from St. John, N. B., states that Angus Murray, engineer, and John Shefran, freman of a freight train on the European and North American Railroad, were instantly killed on Saturday by running into a gravel train. They were running from McAdam to St. John at the time were running from McAdam to St. John at the time and were about eight miles from the latter place. The gravel train had been loading and was just backing down the track when the freight train dashed around a curve ahead of time and plunged into the engine of the other train, throwing both engines from the track and nearly demoishing them. The men-were horribly mangied. Only one other employe was injured any he but slightly.

### LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

MR. W. BENROSE, whose former works on 'Wood-carving" and "Fret-cutting" have been so popular, has now issued a third or supplementary me, "A Manual of Buhl-work and Marquetry, with full instructions for its practice. Formerly buhl-work was an art indulged in by English work men, but at present it is almost confined to

M. VILLEMAIN left behind a posthumous "History or Gregory VII.," which is soon to be published. The history of the manuscript of this book is one of the most curious on record. The voluminous dissertations were begun forty years ago and were not completed till 1851. When Villemain died his family were about to publish it, but the outoreak of the war prevented. When Paris was threatened by the Germans the manuscript was sent out of the city to Angers. That town, in its turn, being threatened with invasion, Lord Lyons, British Minister at Paris, was solicited to receive the book under his protection, but declined. At last the precious documents reached Bordeaux, whence they travelled back to Paris in time to be burned by the Commune; but the house in which they were stored happily escaped destruction, and they are now in the hands of the printer.

THE UNIVERSAL GERMAN BIOGRAPHY, begun at Ranke's suggestion, will have one volume, containing the letter A, ready for publication by the New Year. More than two hundred contributors, including all the principal German historians, are interested in the work.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE has compromised his long lawsuit with Mr. Tauchnitz, the Leipsic publisher, by accepting from him the sum of £3,000 sterling. On his subsequent writings he is to receive from Mr. Tauchnitz a copyright of three per cent.

THE PARIS Revue Critique says that the Voltaire letters lately published by a Russian pobleman are undoubtedly spurious, and it ridicules Jules Janin for having pronounced them genuine.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN gave Edward About a check

for 10,000 francs for a detailed account of his recent imprisonment at Strasbourg.

The London Times has the following item as to

the book trade of Great Britain with foreign coun-

In the article of printed books our trade with foreign countries and the colonies has shown a very great increase in the last few years. Our exports and our imports of books in the year 1871 were both of them more than double those of 1861. The export of books from the United Kingdom reached 62,210 cwt., of the declared value of £719,042, and these figures will prove too low to represent the export of 1872. Our imports of books from ports beyond the seas are always much below our exports. In 1871 our imports amounted to 14,507 cwt., of the value of £18,429. Our largest customer for our books is America. Thither went, in 1871, 22,611 cwt., of the value of £244,665, for the United States, and 7,243 cwt., of the value of £71,465, for British North America, so that nearly half our export must have gone to the New World. Our imports of books come chiefly from Europe. In 1871 we imported from Germany, Holland and Belgium 7,257 cwt., of the value of £71,625; from France, 3,932 cwt., of the value of £54,324; from Spain, 402 cwt., of the value of £5,672; from the United States, 1,166 cwt., of the value of £11,632.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From D. Appleton & Co .- "The Human Race," by Louis Figuler; 'The Popular Science Monthly, semi-annual part.

Prom G. W. Carleton & Co .- "Twelve Views of Heaven," by Norman McLeod, D. D., and others. "Broken Dreams," by Celia E. Gardner. "Guy Earlscourt's Wife," a novel, by Mary Agnes

From Catholic Publication Society.-"The Life and Times of Sixtus the Fifth," by Baron Hubner, late Ambassador of Austria at Paris and at Rome; translated from the French by James F. Meline. "The Heart of Myrrha Lake; or Into the Light of Catholicity," by Minnie Mary Lee. "Fleurange," by Madame Augustus Craven translated from the French by M. P. T.

From T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia Rome and the Papacy; a History of the Men, Manners and Temporal Government of Rome in the Nineteenth Century, as Administered by the Priests; including a Life of Gian-Maria Mastar, now Pope Pius IX," by F. Petrucelli de la Gattina; translated from the French by Robert E. Peterson, M. D.

From Benham Brothers, Indianapolis .- "Beethoven," by Richard Wagner; translated by Albert R. Parsons.

From J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia .- "The World of Moral and Religious Anecdote," by Edwin Parton Hood.

From John Campbell & Son, Philadelphia,- "Proportional Representation; or, the Representation of Successive Majorities in Federal, State, Municipal, Corporate and Primary Elections," by Charles R. Buckalew, late United States Senator from Pennsylvania; edited by John G. Freeze.

Official Register of the United States; and a Con venient and Comprehensive Digest of the Laws of the Several States Touching Subjects of Commercial Law: with Laws Relating to Descent of Prop. erty," by H. Charles Ulman, Counsellor at Law, President of the United States Law Association.

# MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Among the stage gossip of the hour it is whispered that Miss Fanny Davenport will soon make her appearance in the concert room.

second week of the season of German opera at the Terrace Garden Theatre will be signalized by the production of "Lucrezia Borgia" this evening. Thus far three performances and three operas nave been given.

The example set by Bandmaster F. J. Eben, of

the Seventy-first regiment, is being generally followed in the armories of other regiments by the announcement of grand promenade concerts. Nothing can be better calculated to elevate the standard of our military bands than these public exhibitions of their powers.

The programme of the Italian Opera Company for this week consists of two novelties and one old fa-vorite. Miss Kellogg will sing to-night in "Linda di Chamouni," Madame Lucca will appear for the last time on Wednesday in "La Favorita," and on Friday both prime donne will appear for the first time in "Mignon." On Thanksgiving Day there will be a concert and operatic performance at popular prices. The season closes next week.

Story, the sculptor, who is now at work on Beethoven, is gay and chirrupy as a boy, and while moulding the form of the great composer rumbles over in his throat and chest the motivo of the Sev enth Symphony-symphony in A-imitating playfully the various instruments, especially the pas sage where the strings reply to the wind instruments—a sort of musical declamation.

When "Our American Cousin" was first produced

it had a run of six mouths, Jefferson and Sothern playing the rival parts of Asa Trenchard and Lord Dundreary, Since that time, however, Jefferson has given himself almost altogether to "Rip Van Winkle," while Sotnern has made Dundreary hi own. From present appearances Mr. Sothern might give his whole engagement at Wallack's to his inimitable picture of the idiotic nobleman. The theatrical wardrobe of the late Walter Mont

gomery was sold at auction in London the other day. A full costume for Hamlet sold for 28s., and one for Othello only brought 40s. The first dress in Julius Cæsar, including breastplate, helmet and plume, was knocked down for £3, while the merind shirt, toga and undershirt of Coriolanus were bought at 10s. Very handsome dresses for Romeo and Charles Surface met purchasers at 36s. each and a Macbeth costume, comprising "three sur-coats, spangled gauntlets, neck piece, head piece and crimson cloth robe with jewelled bosses," was sold for £3. The costume Claude Melnotte wears when personating the Prince was bought for 44s. The whole lot realized only £77.

# The Official Vote for Governor and

Lieutenant Governor. St. Louis, Nov. 24, 1872.

Governor is as follows:-Governor-Woodson, 156,714; Henderson, 121,271.

Woodson's majority 35,443. Lieutenant Governor-Johnson, 157,040; Stover, 120,446. Johnson's majority 36,594.

# LIVINGSTONE FINDS STANLEY

Arrival in New York of the Lost Explorer's Brother.

Interview Between John Livingstone and Stanley.

### Stanley and Kalulu in Confab-The Curiosity Hunters-Photographs.

Mr. John Livingstone, brother of Dr. David Livingstone, arrived in this city at four o'clock yesterday afternoon by the New York Central Railroad, his object being to find Stanley, the man who had discovered his brother, the long-lost African explorer. Mr. Livingstone is, as many people are already aware, a resident of Listowell, a town of nearly two thousand inhabitants, situated about ninety miles north of Hamilton, in the New Dominion, and has, in fact, earned by many years of residence the right to be called a Canadian pioneer settler.

Upon alighting from the train at the Grand Central depot Mr. Livingstone was met by some friends and at once proceeded to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. where Stanley is at present quartered. Having registered his name in the hotel autograph album, in a style of penmanship that bears very great resemblance to that of Dr. Livingstone, he sent his card to Mr. Stanley, and in a few moments the waiter returned with a request that Mr. Livingstone and friends would step up to Mr. Stanley's parlor. In a few moments Henry M. Stanley and John Livingstone were

STANDING FACE TO FACE, with a firm grasp of hands and looking squarely at each other, as a mutual acquaintance said

pleasantly, "Mr. Stanley, allow me to introduce Mr. Livingstone."

To those who were present in the room at the time it sounded indeed strange to hear the names uttered as a formal introduction, and it seemed like an echo of the episode at Ujiji, when Stanley said, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" and the graybearded discoverer, newly discovered, replied, "That is my name, sir."

Both men, upon the introduction yesterday, seemed quite impressed by the meeting, forgot the little formalities of "I am very pleased to meet you," and so forth, and for half a minute nothing was said, each simply holding the other's hand.

Stanley was the first to break silence, and said, "I see a good deal of the Livingstone characteristic about your face, sir." Mr. Livingstone replied, "Yes, I believe there is

onite a resemblance between the Doctor and myself-at least there was when we were young." Stanley then invited the party to be seated, and expressed his pleasure at meeting the brother of the great traveller. "And I," said Mr. Livingstone, "am pleased to

meet you. As I could not see, my brother, I determined to come on to New York to see the man who last saw him." In a few moments the party was comfortably

seated, and THE CONVERSATION very naturally turned at once to Dr. Livingstone. Stanley assuring Mr. Livingstone of the complete state of health in which he had left the Doctor, and remarking that if there was any advantage in physical condition between the brothers it was largely on the side of the solitary geographer. "He is very spirited and hearty," continued Stanley "and appears younger than you do, Mr. Living

stone, although his beard is quite gray." "The Doctor was always very hearty, and he is two years younger than I am, anyway," replied

"I was quite surprised to see with what buoyancy and spirit he spoke of his future explora-tions," resumed Stanley. "He would style the mr. Livingstone.
"I was quite surprised to see with what buoyancy and spirit he spoke of his future explorations," resumed Stanley. "He would sit there at Ujiji and estimate the time to be occupied in the work before him as though it were a matter of a cay's pleasure, like this, it will take nine days to the copper mines and fifteen days to Kamolondo, and a month to the head of Lake Lincoln, and so on; and in this off-hand pleasant way he mapped himself out a year of tollsome travel before he thought his labors would be completed."

While the conversation was going on Karbin, STANLEY'S CAZEMBA NEGRO BOY, listened with evident interest, though the sable young Pagan understood not a word of what was being said. In a few moments the conversation had assumed a sort of private and personal character, Mr. Livingstone putting questions concerning his brother with considerable vivacity, and appearing pleased at the hature of the information given by Stanley in reply. In the course of the dialogue, which was animated Mr. Livingstone stated

given by Stanley in reply. In the course of the dialogue, which was animated, Mr. Livingstone stated that his sister, Agnes, had received a letter from the Doctor dated in July last, and that he was then

quite well and hopeful.

Mr. Livingstone displayed a deep interest in Ralulu, especially when he learned that for some weeks during Stanley's sojourn with the Dector, Kalulu had been the Dector's favorite waiter. The boy responded readily to questions put to him in Kassawhili by Stanley, and looked upon Mr. Livingstone with curiosity when he was informed of his relationship to

kassawhili by Stanley, and looked upon Mr. Livingstone with curiosity when he was in ormed of his relationship to

The WHITE MAN AT UJUL.

Subsequently Kalulu limitated various actions of the Doctor to show what he remembered of him. Mr. Livingstone was not a little interested in a breech-loading gun which stood by the mantelpiece, and which he was informed the Doctor had frequently shot hippopotami and other animals with. Mr. Livingstone will remain in the city until the close of the week.

Quite a number of visitors called upon Mr. Stabley yesterday, among them being members of the American Geographical Society, and other scientific gentlemen. There were a few callers, too, who called through mere curiosity, and some of them acknowledged frankly that they merely desired to shake Stanley by the hand. It is needless to say they were gratified and at once took their respective departures.

Stanley and Kalulu have visited Gurney's photographic gallery, and in a day or two some rare

Specimens of Heliotypic ART

may be expected. About twenty different positions were taken in African costume and in private citizen dress, and in some of Kalulu's portraits the costume will be the least noticeable part of the picture by reason of its comparative scarcity.

Stanley's book descriptive of his journeyings and discovery of Livingstone is to be issued from the private and fluished.

THE SAVAN' RECEPTION.

On Tuesday evening of this week Mr. Stanley will be finely printed and fluished.

THE SAVAN' RECEPTION.

On Tuesday evening of this week Mr. Stanley will be received by the American Geographical Society in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, with such distinction as bears with it the fell importance of the science and learning of the United States. The guests of the occasion will be the most honored students of the time, whose erudition adds weight to their recognition of the great achievements and heroic determination of Mr. Stanley. The exercises are to be of a pleasant, intellectual order, and will, doubtless, pass

# THE ALABAMA TROUBLES.

The Republican Candidates Declared Duly and Constitutionally Elected-Hopes of an Early Solution of the Dif-

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 23, 1872. The Legislature, in session at the Capitol, passed through both houses this morning a bill in relation to Mobile Bay and harbor. It will go to the Governor for his signature.

The Supervisors from Dallas county appeared

this morning with the corrected returns, which elect Smith, republican, Auditor. Lieutenant Governor Moren then declared the various persons on the republican ticket duly and constitutionally elected for the term prescribed by law. No business has been done by the other legisla.

tive body, which holds its session in the United

tive body, which holds its session in the United States Court room.
Governor Lewis will probably qualify next week, and much depends upon his action for a solution of the pending troubles.
A committee of the Senate and House, which nold their sessions at the Capitol, in accordance with a resolution waited upon the Governor elect, Mr. Lewis, and Lieutenant Governor McKinstry, after the vote was proclaimed, to ascertain when it would suit their convenience to take their offices. The committee of the two Houses stated the result of the interview, which in substance was that Governor Lewis said he was not prepared at that time to answer; that he was informed that there were two bodies in the city, each claiming to be a Lexislature; that he was informed negotiations were pending for a settlement, and he hoped they might succeed, and that he would answer the committee by ten o'clock on Monday. Lieutenant Governor McKinstry replied that he could not answer without conferring with the Governor, but hoped to be able to answer on Monday.